

According to my views, in Aragon live three different species of *coridon*-like butterfly; the fourth species of that set is *P. (A.) hispana*, of which we have either collected or seen many specimens from lowlands in Tuscany, Riviera, and Catalonia.

I was doubtful whether *P. (A.) aragonensis* was the mountain form of *P. (A.) hispana*, but when Mr. Ball paid me a visit at Florence I gave him a few specimens, and now he writes me from Bruxelles that *P. (A.) aragonensis* and *P. (A.) hispana* can never be the same species because the androconial scales are very different.

I feel sure that my own opinion of four species will not be easily admitted. I have however to remark that we have not drawn our conclusion on specimens of collections, which might have mistaken data, but we have observed natural phenomena in the field, and we have had to handle many hundred specimens.

Formicidae. A new genus.

By W. C. CRAWLEY, B.A., F.E.S., F.R.M.S.

Sub-fam. *Myrmicinae*, Lep.

Tribe. *Myrmecini*, Ash.

Sub-tribe. *Myrmecini*, Em. (sens. str.)

Genus. ***Pseudopodomyrma***, gen. nov.

Between *Podomyrma*, Sm., and *Dacryon*, For. General appearance of *Podomyrma*, but the clypeus quite distinct.

♂. Monomorphic. Antennae 11-jointed, club 3-jointed.

Mandibles as in *Podomyrma*, thick, dentate, widely grooved along the inner border. Central portion of clypeus arched posteriorly, descending abruptly over the mouth, as in *Dacryon*. Lateral portion rises from the base of the mandible to a point a short distance from the frontal carinae; from this point it descends in a sharp curved ridge, rising again to join the frontal carinae, and limiting the antennal fossa in front. Beneath this ridge it is excavate. The points thus dividing the two halves of the lateral portion give the clypeus, viewed from in front, the appearance of being dentate. Frontal area indistinct. Head thick and massive.

Anterior angles of pronotum dentate, promesonotal suture absent; there is a moderately deep impression between the mesonotum and the epinotum, where the thorax is constricted.

Petiole as in *Podomyrma*, with an elongate node; postpetiole rounded. Declivity of epinotum with a flange on each side of the insertion of the petiole.

Pseudopodomyrma clarki sp. nov.

♂ L. 4.4mm. Dark reddish brown; dorsum of head and gaster almost black; mandibles, lateral portions of clypeus, neck, articulation of pedicel, and legs (sometimes also the sides of pronotum), dark castaneous.

Terminal and outer border of mandibles with a few long yellowish hairs, a pair of fairly long blunt hairs close together at the centre of the anterior border of clypeus, one each side of the central portion, one at each tooth of the lateral portion, and one above the antennal sockets; a pair on the occiput, a pair at the junction of pro- and mesonotum, a pair at posterior border of postpetiole, and a few on the apical borders of the gaster. All these hairs are of the same character, of even thickness and blunt at apex. Antennae feebly pubescent, the joints of the funiculus, except the apical, with a few blunt hairs; legs and gaster with a scattered pubescence.

Mandibles with five teeth, the two apical large and pointed. Clypeus with a faint carina reaching from the posterior border to the centre, the anterior border depressed in the middle and emarginate, the border convex on each side of the emargination. (For rest of clypeus see characters of genus). Frontal carinae short, wide apart. Scapes slightly curved, swelling to the apex where they are nearly twice as broad as at base. They reach to rather less than twice their

breadth from the occipital border; the latter concave, marginate. Eyes slightly behind middle of sides, moderately large and prominent. Head, excluding mandibles, a shade longer than broad, broader at base of mandibles than at occiput, thickest at vertex, the sides convex, the occipital angles evenly curved from the eyes.

Promesonotum broader than long, the anterior border sinuate, the lateral angles with a small sharp tooth, the sides convex, narrowing rapidly from the commencement of the mesonotum to the suture, where it is about $\frac{2}{3}$ as broad as in front. In profile the promesonotum is evenly convex, widely and shallowly emarginate at the meso-epinotal suture. Base of epinotum nearly twice as long as the declivity, feebly convex, the angle joining the two rounded.

Petiole from above nearly twice as long as broad, the sides almost parallel, narrowing slightly at the anterior $\frac{1}{4}$, in front of which the sides expand into two small projections. In profile it forms an oblique angle at the centre of the upper surface, and is slightly thicker behind; beneath it is feebly concave except in front, where it forms an angle but not a tooth. Postpetiole from above $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as broad, nearly 3 times as wide behind as at its junction with the petiole, the posterior border transverse. In profile it rises to its highest point $\frac{1}{3}$ from the posterior border. Beneath in front is a blunt process. First segment of gaster $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as broad, broadest behind, the anterior border concave. The remaining segments are almost entirely concealed beneath the first.

Moderately shining. Mandibles strongly striate at base, feebly elsewhere, with a few small scattered points. Clypeus microscopically reticulate with one or two shallow indistinct punctures at the sides of the central portion, and one or two strong lateral ridges running parallel to the frontal carinae. The lateral portions finely reticulate. Scapes with minute points. Between the frontal carinae is a short longitudinal impression. Whole of head above and below covered with small round clean-cut punctures, and in addition the surface, particularly at the cheeks and between the frontal carinae, is microscopically reticulate.

Dorsum of thorax punctured similarly to the head, but not quite so densely. Sides of pronotum superficially reticulate only, rest of sides with widely-spaced punctures. Pedicel covered with punctures smaller than on rest of body, and in addition has a denser ground reticulation. Legs smooth, tibiae with a few points. Basal border of first segment of gaster edged with extremely short longitudinal striae, the rest microscopically reticulate.

Swan River, West Australia. (J. Clark, no. 488) Type in my collection.

The formation of the clypeus is curious, and separates the insect from the sub-tribe *Podomyrmini*, though its general facies is extremely like *Podomyrma*. The dense puncturation is unlike that of any *Podomyrma* with which I am familiar.

New races and forms of Palaeartic Grypocera.

By ROGER VERITY, M.D.

Erynnis lavatherae, Esp., race **australissima**, mihi.—Oberthür in his *Ét. Lep. Comp.*, IV., p. 372 (1910), points out the striking difference of aspect between the race of the mountains of Central Europe and the Pyrenees and that of Spain, Sicily, Algeria and Syria: smaller size, dark markings larger, giving it on the whole a much darker appearance; females, especially, of a reddish brown; on the underside of the hind-wings bands similar to those of *E. marrubii* (*boeticus*) are more or less plainly discernible. This race, in some specimens so much approaches the latter species, that Oberthür, who at that time did not know the *genitalia*, concluded it was impossible to draw the line between them. In Vol. V. (1911) he again returns to this subject in *part 1st*, p. 194, and in *part 2nd*, p. 99, quoting Charles Lecreuzé's conclusions on the *genitalia*. On pl. XLIV. he figures the race I have mentioned from